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STATEMENT OF
SUN Yuen Cheng

I was raised in Nanking and am forty years old, married, and was a rice merchant at time of taking of Nanking. I was in refugee camp, and was taken from the camp by the Japanese because the Japs thought I was a soldier. I was identified as a civilian to the satisfaction of the Japs, and put to work in labor work for the Japs. I was put in an army kitchen to boil water, and while there I saw a massacre of people in Nanking. The Japs visited the refugee camps, and inspected passes. The Japanese military camp was near the Nanking Railroad Station. People were asked to get passes at Japanese military headquarters. The first time they came over they were detained, also the second time. These were the people who were massacred. The people were lined up on the bank of the river (men and women), having been asked to go there for a toll call, and trucks came up with machine guns and the Japanese soldiers in the trucks opened fire on the people. Fifteen to twenty Japanese soldiers were in each truck. There were Japanese officers present, and each truck had in it an officer wearing a sword. I was in the kitchen about 40 feet from the people who were being fired upon. This lasted some sixty minutes or one hour. I estimate there were 10,000 people show down by machine guns as above stated while I was looking on. The names of witnesses

The girl and man whose names are stated above also saw the above sight and were working in the kitchen with me. Most of the bodies were thrown in the river and I saw the Japanese soldiers throw these people in the river. Some were left on the bank. About 400 soldiers were engaged in throwing bodies in the river, for about a half hour. The bodies were about 20 feet from the river. Some of the bodies were left on the bank, and remained there for several months. The sound of the machine gun fire so close to me deafened somewhat the left ear, which is still affected. I worked three months more, then escaped, but

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was wounded in escape. This was translated to me by Colonel TU of the Chinese Army and is correct. The massacre happened December, 1938.

(CHINESE SIGNATURE)

WITNESSES

Colonel TU Ying-Kuang
April 7, 1946

Thomas H. Morrow
Colonel, USA